Please replace page 92, lines 28-33 with the following:

After subcloning, the cells isolated from transformed colonies segregated revertants. The reversion was a gradual, step-wise process; there were colonies with different degrees of reversion. After 2 passages, all the cell population became morphologically indistinguishable from normal CGL1. This was due to the reversion of some cells and to the selective advantage of the revertants, which grew faster than the transformed cells. Despite repeated attempts, not even one single stably transformed cell clone was obtained. No transformed colonies were found in CGL1 cells transfected with an "empty" pMAM control plasmid.

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REMARKS

The first paragraph of the Specification has been amended to correct a typographical/proofreading error of one of the priority patents, U.S. Patent No. 6,093,548. The amendments at pages 25 and 77 are necessary to modify incorrect abbreviations of "kDa" and "scFv". The paragraph bridging pages 92-93 has been amended to delete the word "a" at page 92, line 30 to correct the syntax of the sentence.

To assist in the examination of this application and as required by 37 CFR 1.121, enclosed herewith as Appendix 1 is a marked up version of the changes made to the Specification to indicate how the previous version of the Specification has been modified to produce the clean replacement paragraphs. The

modifications are indicated by underlining and in bold type for additions, and by strikeouts for deletions.

CONCLUSION

Applicants respectfully submit that the above amendments to the Specification contain no new matter and request that they be entered into the instant application. If the undersigned Attorney for the Applicants can be of any assistance in regard to this Preliminary Amendment, she can be reached at (415) 981-2034.

Respectfully submitted,

Leona L. Lauder
Attorney for Applicants
Registration No. 30,863

Dated: August 7, 2002

APPENDIX 1

IN THE SPECIFICATION

The first paragraph on page 1 has been amended as follows;

This application is a divisional of U.S. Serial No. 09/178,115 (filed October 23, 1998), which will issue as U.S. Patent No. 6,297,041 on October 2, 2001, which is a continuation-in-part of U.S. Serial No. 08/787,739 (filed January 24, 1997), which issued as U.S. Patent No. 6,027,887 on February 22, 2000, which in turn is a continuation-in-part of the following seven U.S. Serial Nos., all of which were filed on June 7, 1995: U.S. Serial No. 08/485,049, which issued as U.S. Patent 6,204,370 on March 20, 2001, U.S. Serial No. 08/486,756, which issued as U.S. Patent 5,981,711 on November 9, 1999, U.S. Serial No. 08/477,504, which issued as U.S. Patent No. 5,972,353 on October 26, 1999, U.S. Serial No. 08/481,658, which issued as U.S. Patent No. 5,955,075 on September 21, 1999, U.S. Serial No. 08/485,862, which issued as U.S. Patent No. 5,989,838 on November 23, 1999, U.S. Serial No. 08/485,863, which issued as U.S. Patent No. ~~6,093,858~~ **6,093,548** on July 25, 2000 and U.S. Serial No. 08/487,077, issued as U.S. Patent No. 6,069,242 on May 30, 2000. Those seven applications are continuations-in-parts of now pending U.S. Serial No. 08/260,190 (filed June 15, 1994), which, in turn, is a continuation-in-part of U.S. Serial No. 08/177,093 (filed December 30, 1993), which issued as U.S. Patent No. 6,051,226 on April 18, 2000, which is in turn a continuation-in-part of U.S. Serial No. 07/964,589 (filed October 21, 1992), which issued as U.S. Patent No. 5,387,676 on February 7, 1995. This application declares priority under 35 USC §

120 from those U.S. applications and patents, and also under 35 USC § 119 from the now abandoned Czechoslovakian patent application PV-709-92 (filed March 11, 1992).

Page 25, lines 15-28 has been amended as follows:

MN/CA IX was first identified in HeLa cells, derived from human carcinoma of cervix uteri, as both a plasma membrane and nuclear protein with an apparent molecular weight of 58 and 54 kilodaltons ~~(kDA)~~ **(kDa)** as estimated by Western blotting. It is N-glycosylated with a single 3kDa carbohydrate chain and under non-reducing conditions forms S-S-linked oligomers [Pastorekova et al., Virology, 187: 620-626 (1992); Pastorek et al., Oncogene, 9: 2788-2888 (1994)]. MN/CA IX is a transmembrane protein located at the cell surface, although in some cases it has been detected in the nucleus [Zavada et al., Int. J. Cancer, 54: 268-274 (1993); Pastorekova et al., supra].

MN is manifested in HeLa cells by a twin protein, p54/58N. Immunoblots using a monoclonal antibody reactive with p54/58N (MAb M75) revealed two bands at 54 ~~kd~~ **kDa** and 58 ~~kd~~ **kDa**. Those two bands may correspond to one type of protein that most probably differs by post-translational processing. Herein, the phrase "twin protein" indicates p54/58N.

Page 77, lines 26-29 has been amended as follows:

Preferably, the intracellularly produced MN-specific antibodies are single-chain antibodies, specifically single-chain variable region fragments or ~~sFv~~ **scFv**, in which the heavy- and light-chain variable domains are synthesized as a single polypeptide and are separated by a flexible linker peptide, preferably $(Gly_4\text{-}Ser)_3$ [SEQ ID NO: 116].

Page 92, lines 28-33 through page 93, lines 1-2 has been amended as f llows:

After subcloning, the cells isolated from transformed colonies segregated revertants. The reversion was a gradual, step-wise process; there were colonies with different degrees of reversion. After 2 passages, all the cell population became a morphologically indistinguishable from normal CGL1. This was due to the reversion of some cells and to the selective advantage of the revertants, which grew faster than the transformed cells. Despite repeated attempts, not even one single stably transformed cell clone was obtained. No transformed colonies were found in CGL1 cells transfected with an "empty" pMAM control plasmid.